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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Battle at Orleans!

THE FRENCH DEFEATED!

10,000 Prussians Taken

AND TOWN STORMED!

News From Paris!

PEOPLE QUIET AND RESOLVED!

New French Armies

TO TAKE THE FIELD!

The Ex-Empress Eugenie

MAKES PEACE PROPOSALS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

SCATTERED WAR REPORTS.

LONDON, October 13.—The French outposts, since Saturday last, have maintained an investment of Paris upon the north side, the contending parties engaged upon the second line of breastworks before Paris.

The rinderpest has proved epidemic, and is spreading with enormous mortality among the cattle of the besiegers.

An attack upon the several forts upon the east, south and west will precede the bombardment, which will be conducted with the view of breaching the walls.

The Prussians have occupied Orleans in heavy force.

The French crossed the Loire and entrenched upon the opposite bank with numerous batteries. The smaller bridges were destroyed by the French, but the railroad and other large ones are mined and commanded by French troops.

Barricades of felled trees are placed across the roads to Blois.

Garibaldi, heedless of his infirmities, has gone to the front to take charge of the army. His exact destination is unknown, but may probably be in the direction of Orleans.

Strategic movements are said in consequence of their heavy defeat upon the 7th, between St. Mont Valerien and St. Cloud, the French shelling the Prussian camps and columns of march along that line and retreated to Versailles.

Count Von Bismarck's latest circular is interpreted to indicate that the Prussian Government is becoming more insolent, and that it may decree the intervention of the European powers, with a view to compel the French people to submit to the dictation of the Iron Chancellor.

Jules Favre's visit to Ferrieres upon Friday last was more serious in its results than at first anticipated.

A dispatch from a French source says that an engagement occurred on the 10th inst., near Bruges, between Chasseurs d'Franc-Tireurs and the Prussians. After a short conflict the latter retreated, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. The French loss is unknown.

The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not considered as of much importance. The French have fallen back along the left bank of the river.

The Prussians are leaving Gournay, and marching to Meaux; turning from St. Quentin the three roads to Amiens.

A force of 4,000 Prussians and 800 Saxons have already occupied Gournay.

The Germans have appeared at Montmedy. Where a small detachment of them was defeated by the Franc-Tireurs.

A telegram from Arles, Belgium, dated last evening, says a heavy cannonading has been heard 30-day in the direction of Thionville.

It is said that the garrison of Montmedy has been reinforced to 6,000 men.

Particulars of the battle before Metz on Friday last have been received. The French gained the victory, but after 5 o'clock they were compelled to fall back, with a loss of thirty thousand killed and wounded. The French loss is unknown.

The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not considered

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 94@95.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113½.

THE FACT that Mr. George H. Anderson's vote falls short of the average of that received by the other Republican candidates, is no evidence of his personal unpopularity. He was pitted against Col. Swearingen, a widely known citizen, whose personal popularity gained him many votes from Republican friends, and was the strongest candidate on the opposition ticket. Then again direct warfare was made on Mr. Anderson by several of the newspapers, whose attacks were damaging in circles in which Mr. Anderson was not known. All circumstances considered we think Mr. Anderson made an exceedingly good show of votes and he developed very decided personal strength at the ballot box.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa, have once more entered upon their record, their loyalty to Republican principles. In Ohio, one year ago, the State was carried by a majority of a little over seven thousand votes. This year the majority will be very nearly double that number. The first district sends a Republican, where before it sent a Democratic Congressional representative. The second, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth districts are all Republican. The fourth, ninth and sixteenth are in doubt, but in favor of Republicans. In the third district we are afraid Scheuck has been defeated. In the next Congress Ohio will be represented in numbers, about as in the last.

From Indiana, while the news is very meager, the political complexion of the next Congressional delegation remains unchanged.

Iowa sends all her five Republican Congressmen, as usual.

Pennsylvania will stand represented about as before. Oliver and, Shoemaker from the Sixth and Twelfth Districts, have been elected to take the places of Democrats. Nor is it at all certain as yet that Harmer of the Fifth District has not been elected, although there is some doubt. The fullest information we have yet received, gives the Democratic majority in Bucks, for Reading, Democrat, at five hundred, where in 1868 it was over seven hundred. This does not altogether arise from the fact of the general weakness of the votes cast, but is due in a great measure to positive Republican gains. Reading's, (Dem.) majority in 1868 was only 41.

Basing our conclusions only from the meager information we have as yet received, we would say that the political complexion of our State remains unchanged, and that the Republicans have achieved another glorious victory. We think Donnelly and Gilfillan are undoubtedly defeated. Beyond this we cannot form an opinion based on solid grounds.

For the Legislature we can but approximate to the result, but from the best news we can glean we shall probably gain two members in Huntingdon and Mifflin, with the further prospect of a gain of one member in Luzerne, and the gain of another in Lycoming, Union and Snyder. We may lose one member in Washington and Beaver District. This will make the House stand sixty-two Republicans to thirty-eight Democrats. The House last session stood sixty Republicans to forty Democrats. Counting however all doubtful districts as against us, we shall have a clear working majority in the House.

STEWART, DONLEY AND GILFILLAN.

"The Twenty-fourth Congressional District appears to have been thrown away. Donley's defeat being unexpected. We suspect that he has had some left-handed help to more than one county, and that he is the victim of misplaced confidence. McClelland, Democrat, seems likely to have at least five hundred majority. In the Twentieth District Gilfillan has been unexpectedly beaten by Griffith, Democrat. The Republicans fell off, and the Democrats appear to have been out in force. In the Twenty-first District the hopes that were entertained of the election of Mr. Stewart over Foster are probably not to be realized. All these are Republican losses. What influences have been at work to produce these results it may be worth while to inquire at some future time."—*Commercial.*

It is not worth our while to make these inquiries, until for "some future time." The *present* is intelligible enough, and needs no further *time* to understand the meaning of these defeats. We charge it directly at the door of the *Commercial*. We do not do so in anger, or in any petty spirit of revenge. But we frankly believe that wherever that sheet has circulated, it has poisoned the minds of men, and led them to think that this year was an auspicious one for dividing and weakening the Republican party.

Though just such advice the gallant old veteran, Andy Stewart, was defeated and a Democratic free trader elected in his place. This is glory enough for such advice, but unfortunately it does not end here. Donley of the 24th district has been defeated. Where the Republican majority was over eleven hundred, an Anti-tariff Democrat has been elected. The counties of Beaver, Green, Lawrence and Washington have been drinking huge draughts from the *Commercial* fountain, and when it has failed to do here, it has indirectly performed for Donley. Gilfillan of the 20th district is defeated. Where he was elected in 1868, by a majority of nearly nineteen hundred, Griffith, a Democrat, will sit in his place.

We agree with the *Commercial*. We, too, suspect that both Donnelly and Gilfillan "have had some left-handed help" in more than one county, and that they are "victims of misplaced confidence." That other county is Allegheny, and the left-handed help was the *Commercial*. We do not see how it could well be otherwise. The influence of that sheet was not great enough to overcome a majority of four thousand in Allegheny county, but it claims that by its advice it withdrew some three thousand men away from the support of a Republican nominee. Three thousand votes were more than sufficient to defeat either Stewart, Donnelly or Gilfillan.

Weeks ago we warned our readers that the active men on the tariff question in Congress were to be slaughtered. Among others, we named General Schenck, of Ohio. We do not *know* that he has been defeated, but we have no doubt of the fact. Every conceivable excuse that could be raised to create a division in the Republican ranks was eagerly seized upon. And every conceivable means to accomplish the result aimed at was resorted to. While General Schenck's opponent will be elected by less than three hundred of a majority, a Democratic Board of Inspectors ruled out six hundred votes of soldiers duly registered at the Soldiers' Home. In a word, the fight this year has been for an anti-tariff speaker, and although not successful, we from the first deplored the danger such advice, as was daily circulated by the *Commercial* all over the western part of this State, was likely to incur.

We feel, however, that it will be a warning to our merchants and manufacturers for the future, and that they will take to heart the words of the *Commercial* that Donley and Gilfillan have been defeated by misplaced confidence. It will not be forgotten as a part of these defeats, that the *Commercial* started out in this campaign with the assertion "this is a good year to scratch." There were men who accepted this advice with confidence. Whether it was misplaced or not, let the defeat of Donley, Gilfillan and Stewart make answer.

OUR PARTY'S DEAD-WEIGHT.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Now that our political campaign is over, and we have again come out victorious over all, as well those of our own house as the Democrats, it may may be a fitting time to view the field, and see what was the origin of our chief troubles. By so doing, we shall be enabled to place ourselves in a better position for future contests.

First. We have here the *Commercial* newspaper, which, while nominally a Republican paper, giving a feeble support to the administration of Gen. Grant, is undeniably an enemy to the dominancy of our party. It has generally been found carping at the city and county authorities; never pleased at the course pursued by them, and ever giving encouragement to the enemy to battle us to the uttermost. Not satisfied with that small method of attack, it at last struck for a total disruption of our glorious party in this county, by the audacious plan of a *County Convention without constituents!* which, calling itself Republican, was, under the specious plea of "reform," to wreck our grand majority, and hand us over to the Democracy, who never reform anything. It has signally failed in its detestable effort; and the charges that every form of corruption and venality was resorted to, to bring about that result

The Republican party, unlike the Democratic, shows a wide latitude of opinion, because it is made up largely of thinking people; but there must be a limit somewhere to the views which a man may entertain and yet remain within our fold. I conceive that when the *Commercial* charges the party with such corrupt practices it cannot desire a longer association with it; and I am very sure that self-respect requires that we no longer recognize it as a Republican paper.

Secondly. Certain persons who are known as "soreheads"—unprincipled men, whose only desire is to hold office and reap its honors and emoluments, have been moving heaven and earth, under the cloak of Republicanism, to destroy the integrity of our party, that they might revel in the luxury of office. Their cry was "reform." Governor Morton, of Indiana, in a speech delivered last July, in Terre Haute, appeared to have in his eyes these very fellows. He says: "Somehow or other, whenever a man fails to get an office that he wants, he is very apt to become a reformer. He discovers all at once that he is taxed to death. It may turn out, upon inquiry, that he pays only a dollar poll-tax in his life; he becomes all at once grievously oppressed and afflicted by taxation. The Republican party cannot give all its honorable members offices, but was created for the benefit of the nation, and whenever it ceases to be for the benefit of the nation, it should be dissolved."

The Republican party has brought our country through many great perils, and to its patriotism and honesty may safely be entrusted the smaller matters pertaining to city and county government; and all those men who were the leaders of the "Reform" party in Allegheny county ought to be utterly cut off from us, for while they remain we shall be compelled to carry a heavy load of meanness and selfishness.

Thirdly. In the time of our tribulations, while we knew not how many of our honest and patriotic brethren might be led away by these unprincipled men, and when there was fear that the Democrats might prevail, through our dissensions, then some of those on whom we relied and upon whom we had freely bestowed honors, should by word and deed, should have boldly rushed into the fight in defense of our glorious party. Perhaps they waited to see which should prove the wiuning side, that they might fling themselves into the ranks of the victors, and gallantly march with them. Ah! let us "spot" them. We need them not for any present service. To the noble men, however, who plead our cause so eloquently before the people night after night, rushing often from one meeting to another, perhaps miles apart, that they might expose the shameless charges of the "Reformers," to these all honor. They have done a great work, and deserve our heartfelt thanks. But the backbiters, who should have come to the rescue when we stood most in need of their help, may stand aside; they are now only objects of contempt.

ALLEGHENY.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

(Near) PERRY, Kansas, Oct. 10, 1870.

It is difficult for the people of the older communities of the East, where things move more slowly than they do in the progressive West, to realize that away out here in Kansas, which, within the memory of those whose beards have not yet sprouted, was an undivided, unnamed and almost unknown portion of the vast unorganized Northwest Territory, there is an educational system, and there are institutions of learning, of which our oldest Commonwealths, if they had them, might justly be proud. The common school system of Kansas, in its completeness and efficiency of operation, is not surpassed by that of any other State, while Colleges and Normal Schools are so numerous that even a brief mention of each would transcend the limits of a reasonable letter. For the present I shall only speak of a single one, the University of Kansas at Lawrence, which I visited on invitation a few days ago.

By the Act of Congress of January 29, 1861, which admitted Kansas to the Union, —the battle of freedom having been gallantly fought and won—it was ordered "that seventy-two sections of land (46,080 acres) be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University," &c., &c. This magnificent endowment was promptly located, while most of the best lands in the State were still subject to entry. They lie south of the river in the Valley of the Neosho, which is now penetrated by three several railroads. At present these lands are estimated to be worth half a million dollars. They are exempt from taxation, *and not an acre has yet been sold.* With scrupulous faithfulness the friends and patrons of the institution have kept them as an endowment amply sufficient to maintain it as a school of the first class for all time to come.

The work began soon after the act of Congress just referred to, by a donation from Amos Lawrence, of Boston, of ten thousand dollars. The city of Lawrence donated a lot of ten acres on a beautiful eminence overlooking the city, and affording a charming prospect for many miles in all directions. Gov. Robinson donated a lot of forty acres on the same eminence, the value of which at present it would be difficult to estimate. Both these lots are within the city limits.

On the ten acre lot the old, or I might say the present, university was built. The work was commenced just about the beginning of the war of the rebellion. Two years afterwards Lawrence itself was sacked and burned by Quantrell, and many of its citizens perished at the hands of that band of murderers, for no resistance was or could be made. The work of erection was necessarily suspended until the close of the war; and it was not until September, 1866, that the University was opened for the reception of students.

This first edifice is a substantial stone building, fifty-two feet square and three stories high. I was in it this week, and found it in admirable order. But such has been the increase in the number of students that a new and greatly more ample building was found to be a necessity. It was to see this new building that I visited Lawrence on Wednesday last. I may as well mention here that it is the intention of the college authorities to convert the old college just spoken of into a law school, when the new one shall be ready for occupancy.

The city of Lawrence, by a popular vote, donated one hundred thousand dollars to the erection of a new building This was done at a time when the municipality did not extend north of the river, and the population did not exceed seven thousand. Since then South and North Lawrence have been consolidated, and the people of the latter cheerfully assumed their proportional share of this burden. A location was chosen on the forty acre lot donated by Governor Robinson. It would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful spot, whether as regards distant prospects or immediate surroundings. From an almost level plateau of twenty-five acres, the University grounds descend, by smooth, graceful slopes to the east, west and south. The entire city and the river, together with innumerable farms and pretty residences are in full view. All that is necessary is a fence and trees, which will soon be supplied, to make this one of the most charming spots on which a college was ever built.

The work on the new building is well advanced. The masons were just beginning to set up the frame of the third story windows when I was there. It is 246 feet long, 100 feet wide in the centre, and 62 feet in the wings. It is four stories high, to wit; basement 11 feet in the clear, but not below the ground; first story 15 feet in the clear; second story 14 feet, and third story 13 feet, making in all for the height of the walls of the wings 56 feet from the ground. The curtains which connect the centre with the wings will be carried up to the height of 100 feet of solid masonry.

The outer walls of the basement are three feet in thickness; those of the first story two feet four inches, and so diminishing as they ascend. They are what are technically called, "rock-faced broken ashlar," of limestone, which is quarried in great abundance on the ground. The water tables, colgos, sills, arches over doors and windows are of Manhattan stone—harder, but more beautiful in color than Junction City stone. These Manhattan stone, being nearly white, contrast beautifully with coral stone, and produce a singularly pleasing effect. The stones procured on the ground are regularly laminated in the quarry, and are taken out and worked with such facility that the building is much cheaper than if it were built of brick.

All the inner walls are of solid masonry two feet thick, and all the rooms are so separated one from another. With the exception of Girard College I think I never saw so substantial a building. These inside walls, which are also of stone abound in flues for heating and ventilation.

The halls and rooms are to be wainscoted, and the entire finish will be in keeping with the massive, magnificent, but not very expensive exterior work already spoken of.

There are to be forty-five rooms of ample size, all devoted to purposes of instruction in the several departments of literature and science. The departments of chemistry, physics, mechanics, natural sciences, drawing and engineering have each a suite of four rooms very conveniently arranged, embracing a lecture room 45 by 23 feet; a laboratory room aggregating 100 feet in length by 20 in width; and also a room for each of 35 by 11 for apparatus, or for cabinet collections, as the case may be.

Most other colleges are provided with rooms for laboratory practice in chemistry, but, upon its completion, the University of Kansas will be the only institution of its kind on this side of the Atlantic which will be provided with rooms for laboratory practice in optics, acoustics, thermotics, electricity, mechanics, botany, zoology, photography, as well as chemistry. The rooms devoted to scientific uses will be abundantly supplied with gas, water and steam.

The collection of apparatus in the several departments of science now in possession of the university, exceeds $14,000 in value, embracing instruments for office and field practice in surveying and engineering, for observatory and field practice in astronomy, for quantitative and spectroscopic analysis in chemistry, and for general physics.

In addition to the foregoing, the classics are carefully taught, and our own noble tongue is treated, as it ought to be, as a classic language, not slurred over pedantically, as is too often done in many of our schools of what is called classical learning. Both sexes are admitted to its halls and its privileges on equal terms, and the experience of this and other colleges in this State have abundantly vindicated the wisdom of this course.

About three years ago, General John Fraser, formerly at the head of the Agricultural college of Pennsylvania, but more recently from his command of a brigade in the Union army of the war of the Rebellion, was called to the head of this institution. His untiring energy, combined with his admirable qualities as a gentleman and an instructor, has given to this institution an impulse which is likely to set it in the first class of the great schools of the country. Its moral tone is all that could be desired by the most Evangelical Christian. Although, of course, not denominated, or professedly religious, its daily sessions are opened with the reading of the scriptures, the singing of two or three verses of a hymn, and prayer by one of the Professors, they taking the lead in these devotional exercises in rotation.

The faculty at present consists of:

John Fraser, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Letters.

David H. Robinson, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Frank H. Snow, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

Frederick W. Bardwell, B. S., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering.

E. P. Leonard, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.

Albert Newman, M. D., Instructor in Human Anatomy and Physiology and Hygeine.

W. H. Saunders, M. D., Instructor in Chemistry.

J. E. Bartlett, Instructor in Vocal Music.

D. O. Kellogg, Professor of History and of English Language and Literature. (Elected Aug. 9, 1870.)

"By the munificence of the State, tuition in the University has been made free in all its departments. No charges are made, exceptan annual contingent fee of $10.

"Orphans of soldiers, and of citizens killed in Quantrell's raid, are exempted from the payment of the contingent fee."

—*4th An. Catalogue.*

I have been thus particular in my notice of this institution, partly for its own sake, partly for the sake of one of my most esteemed friends who is at its head; but mainly to show what Kansas has already attained. I trust I shall not be thought tedious either by yourselves, Messrs. Editors, or by your readers. J. C.

CORRECTION.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I did write a circular to river men and those interested in river matters, requesting their support of Mr. Joseph Walton, and stating that ac. companying said circular they would find "enclosed some *pasted slips* with Mr. Walton's name, which can be *pasted* over the name of *any* candidate for whom you may wish to substitute him." Also, "some regular Republican tickets and some with the Assembly ticket *blank*, except Mr. Walton's name."

When this circular was written, I had no knowledge of any but regularly authorized tickets being in circulation, nor that any others were to be circulated. Nor did I send any other but such (and the slips and blanks, as above,) to any person or persons, nor authorise or consent to any person or persons sending any, otherwise than those mentioned in the circular. If such was the fact, as you charged in yesterday's issue, it must have been the same "chap" that made the GAZETTE the medium for the circulation of the Reform tickets on the morning of the election.

Yours, truly,
JOHN F. DRAVO.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I am anxious to see the GAZETTE remain as it has long been—*the* paper of our county, and since we have ruled the *Commercial* "out of camp," we expect to see and hope you will make the GAZETTE better if possible than before, and to that end we will all lend you a helping hand.

Respectfully, R. B. H.

A SAN FRANCISCO mining company which owns a valuable claim of 1,500 acres in Nevada county California, has completed, at an expense of nearly $1,000,000, a ditch forty-seven miles long, through a rough mountain region, in order to obtain an unfailing supply of water for the extraction of gold by the hydraulic process.

GENERALITIES.

THE library buildings of the Detroit, (Mich.) Mechanics Society are worth $50,000. The list of membership contains only one hundred and ninety-one names. The initiation fee is $5, and the annual dues $1. The property was donated to the Society in 1828 by the Common Council.

THE "wild man of the wood" has made his way to California. When last heard of a number of daring spirits were endeavoring to capture him, but had not succeeded. He was seen in one of the caves near Mount Diablo, and showed a set of pearly teeth to the hunters who approached him.

GEN. BANKS is reported by a contemporary as expressing "strong hopes for the French republic, and fears that King William will so direct his negotiations and conduct his campaign as to establish a monarchy, if not restore the empire in France." There's wisdom! "If so, why so; and if not, why so also?"

THE corrected list of the students of Yale College, shows an attendance of 750, a larger number than ever before connected with the University. The College proper contains 516, of which 98 are seniors, 40 juniors, 130 sophomores and 148 freshmen. Theology claims 53, law 23, medicine 31, and the scientific school 127.

THE expenses of the war are reckoned by Dr. G. Hirth as follows: Cost of the military action of Germany, 1,210 millions of francs; direct losses, 1,200 millions; indirect losses, 2,250 millions; war compensation for the conquered territory, Alsace and Lorraine, especially Strasburg, 200 millions. Total, 4,930 millions of francs.

THE art of painting on marble, which, if ever known, has been lost for centuries, has at length, after years of experiment, been brought to a high degree of perfection, by a New York artist. in brilliancy of color his specimens are equal to oil painting, while the pigments when once fixed, are permanent, and cannot be injured by the action of the atmosphere, water or acids.

JOSEPH EMERSON DAVIS, brother of Jefferson Davis, died in Vicksburg on the 18th of September, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a native of South Carolina, but removed to and settled in Mississippi at an early age, where he has lived since, having become possessed of a large fortune. He took part in the convention that framed the constitution of Mississippi, but afterward kept aloof from politics

A CLERGYMAN residing in the vicinity of Boston, who has had some trouble with his flock, recently read the following notice when about to leave his pulpit for the day: "There will be no meeting of the society on Thursday evening. The first part of the evening will be devoted to prayer and conference, after which, if there is grace of God enough left in the breasts of the brethren, they will proceed to the transaction of business."

To check the evil of Saturday night and Sunday carousing, it might be a good plan for employers to pay off their men, who indulge in the exhilirator too freely on such occasions on Monday morning. A Cincinnati manufacturer has adopted this plan, and finds that it works well, after the parties get a little used to it. The families of the unsteady also derive benefit from the change, in getting more than before to supply home wants.

MR. E. H. JOHNSON, express messenger on the P. & S. Joe railroad, brought over that road on Monday night two of the largest "buttons" of silver bullion ever seen in this or any other country. They are from the Colorado mines and were on exhibition at the recent fair at Denver, whence they where shipped a few days ago for New York. The larger was 33 inches in diameter, with a thickness of six or seven inches, and weighed about 1,100 pounds. The smaller was about 26 inches in diameter and weighed 100 pounds. The Quincy *Whig* says the total value of the two was about $24,000, and the express charges from Denver to New York, $336. Notwithstanding their great value, the express messenger was in no special fear of being robbed.

THE DAY after the fall of Sedan, King William, being at dinner with his staff, as soon as the cloth was drawn, ordered the glasses to be filled, and said:

Gentlemen, I give you a toast; I drink to the army, with my heartfelt thanks, for its bravery and devotion. You, Von Roon, have sharpened the sword; you, Von Moltke, have wielded it; and you, Bismarck, have lifted Prussia to the proud eminence she at present fills. I drink to the army, to the glorious three, and to all gentlemen present who have contributed so much to our glorious victory.

The same day at Moscow, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, immediately on the removal of the first course, ordered silence by his head attendant, and then exclaimed:

A toast, gentlemen, a toast You have all heard the news. I congratulate my uncle on his success, and I drink to the health of King William.

He rose drank his wine—"Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"—and dashed his glass to shivers. The company, upstanding, followed.

Horrible Hydrophobia--An Old Man Goes Rabid.

One of the most horrible cases of hydrophobia ever recorded occurred at Saugerties, N. Y., on Sunday evening, when Mr. Wm. B. Whittaker, an aged and much respected citizen, died an agonizing death from the bite of a rabid dog. It appears that in March last Mr. Whittaker, while playing with a small dog belonging to Moses Krohn, of Saugerties, was bitten just below the nail on the forefinger of the left hand. The dog showed no symptoms of hydrophobia, and noticing was thought of it at the time, the wound soon healing, Whittaker attending as usual to his business. Last Friday morning Whittaker complained of pain in his left arm and shoulder; it kept growing worse every hour until on Friday evening he became rabid, foaming at the mouth, grinding his teeth, snapping, snarling, growling and barking in the manner of dogs, until it was found necessary for the safety of himself and others to secure him. So furious had he become that they were obliged to call in the assistance of eight strong men, who, with gloved hands, at last succeeded in securely tying him to his bed with ropes.

Mr. Whittaker, during his illness, fully realized the nature of his disease, and in moments when free from paroxysms would piteously beg of his friends to put an end to his intense sufferings, and would tell them not to come near him for fear he would do them harm. After three days and two nights of the greatest suffering, death came to his relief.

A month or so after the biting of Whittaker, a little girl, daughter of Moses Krohn, was also bitten by the same cur. The little girl as yet has shown no signs of hydrophobia, and as nitrate of silver was at once applied to the wound, no harm may come from it. These facts should serve to make every one doubly careful in their dealings with canines, as they fully demonstrate that a dog need not necessarily be rabid for his bite to cause death.

Oh! Rum! Rum!! Rum!!!

Francis Nutting, of Lansingburg, committed suicide on Wednesday by laying down upon the track of the Troy and Boston Railroad, near Eagle bridge, in front of an approaching train. He chose a curve in the road, so that the engineer could not see him until it was too late. He lay with his head from the engine, and thus awaited death. The locomotive, tender, and five coaches passed over him, nearly cutting off his head and shockingly mutilating his body. The following letter was found in his clothing:

"I have selected this place because the curve is large, and I can not be seen until it is too late to stop the engine. Thus I shall go out of the world with a rush. I have fortified myself with some forty-rod whisky, which I got at the Hollow, where may be found some more of the same sort. Whoever finds my dead body and this paper will know who I am. Send my personal effects to my wife, Mrs. Gertrude Nutting, in Lansingburg. I did this by mine own hand. Rum is the cause. I have but one regret; that is my wife; for she has been a wife to me in every sense of the word. But I can not live any longer, for I am tired of my life. So now farewell to the world.

FRANK NUTTING.

"I should like to write to C. J. Lansing, Lansingburg, but my time is short, and I have no paper.

"I write this on the top of the rail. Bury me in my clothes, as I am. I am not worthy of a shroud or coffin. I have twenty-five cents in my vest pocket. Send the things to my wife as before directed. I have a brother at Johnsonville. I hope he will shed one tear in memory, and then

"LET ME BE FORGOTTEN!

"Father, I wish I could live to fulfill your hopes and wishes, but I cannot! Oh, rum! rum! rum!"

The October Weather.

The summer heats have come to an end, and we are fairly entered at last upon that delicious autumn season which, with many, is the crowning glory of the year. Nothing could be more delightful than the cool, refreshing atmosphere of our October mornings, or the genial and glowing afternoons by which they are succeeded. There is to-day a balm and freshness in the air, a mellow beauty in the sunshine, which more than compensates for the discomforts of the September drought and its following storms; and as a prophecy of still better days to come, fitly holds the mind entranced in eager anticipation.

As a rule, city people do not utilize as they should the beauties and the suggestions of our Autumn season. In the mad whirl of business, the carnival of amusement, we seldom cause to contemplate nature in her most charming mood, and with all the world crowded with galleries of rarer and choicer etchings than the deftest hand has ever limned, go stolidly up and down, seeing and learning nothing new, catching none of the inspiration which, like an atmosphere, breathes and throbs all about us. How much better would it be, if we would snatch now and then a day of excursions countrywards, for loiterings in forests dappled and gold, en with the traceries of the Autumn for communing with the warm heart of Nature and studies of her radiant face in aspects innumerable! What lessons we might learn, and how we might reinforce our brains and hands, if we would but take to our hearts and lives the suggestions and the influences of the season in which Nature gathers her forces, so to speak, in fallow, and stripping away all perishable thing—all the dead wood of the year—crowns and perpetuates only the vital and the enduring.

Profligacy of the French Generals.

Herr Wickede, writing to the Cologne *Gazette*, tells some strange stories of the lavish extravagance of the French commanders:

"If the Leavy war costs necessitate frugality on the part of the French, it will not be amiss. How lavishly the public money has hitherto been spent anybody in Nancy can perceive. The old parade of King Stanislaus of Poland was the quarters of the marshal commanding there. It is a very stately castle, situate on the broad square planted with trees such as no prince even now would need to be ashamed of. A lofty portico with marble columns forms the vestibule, whence splendid broad marble steps lead into the inner apartments. The fittings and furniture, provided at the expense of the state, are princely throughout.

"Every where costly carpets, silk window blinds, velvet curtains, lofty pier glasses, magnificent lustres—in short, the most refined luxury. In one room the seats and couches are of purple velvet with gold borders; those in a second are of blue silk, in a third of another and costly material, and the marshal's entire residence is equal to the most famous princely castle. The table, moreover, of such a marshal, whose salary was £4,000 to £5,000 per annum, was quite princely. We have found here the *menu* of Gen. Failly, who commanded here after M'Mahon, who every day had a dinner of eight courses, and desert with champagne and four or five other kinds of wine. The servants, the horses—in short the whole household was quite on a princely footing. How shamelessly, too, the state was saddled with extras is shown by the accounts which have been found, and which prove for instance, that when General Failly held a review in the neighboring town of Luneville it alway caused the public an additional expense of £32. Luxury, frivolity and prodigality reigned everywhere, and shameless cheating of the state likewise prevailed in almost all the higher military circles.

"The military governor of Lorraine, Gen. Bovine, is now living here, although at French cost, in infinitely simpler fashion than was the custom of the French marshals even in time of peace. He contents himself at dinner with simple wines and Bordeaux, and scorns any degree of luxury, though so easily obtainable. His dinner is supplied at the cost of the town from a hotel, and the landlord had even at first the impudence to expect that the general and his staff would dine at the hotel instead of the palace, because this would be more convenient to himself. I should like to know in what manner, if a Pallkao or Bazaine had become governor of Silesia, he would have been entertained by us."

Affairs in China.

The aspect of affairs in China is by no means satisfactory. There appears to be an inclination to view the Tien-tsin massacre too leniently, and the consequent absence of energetic action on the part of the representatives of France and England creates natural alarm among the traders generally, and more particularly among the residents in Pekin, Tien-tsin, and Taku. It is also known that, during the last few years, the naval and military power of China has been materially increased and a feeling of confidence thereby engendered which would lend a powerful stimulus to any warlike propensities that nation might indulge in. In a communication addressed to the *Times*, Capt. Sherard Osborn draws attention to the fact that, so far back as last March, outbreaks of which the massacre at Tien-tsin is a type, were foretold—that after the 15th Nov., the Peiho river will remain unnavigible until March, and that in the interim the residents in Pekin, Tien-tsin, and Taku will be at the mercy of the Chinese soldiery. In the opinion of Capt. Osborn a grave error has been committed by our diplomatists at Pekin in referring the question of the criminality of his brother mandarins in the recent massacre to the decision of Tsung-Kwofan, an avowed hater of all foreigners. He also urges the immediate occupation of the Taku forts by our marines, as an unlikely gent hint to the reactionary party in China. Capt. Osborn does not hesitate in ascribing the critical position of Chinese affairs to the lax policy which we observed in not enforcing the treaty of Tien-tsin in all its integrity, in the absurd confidence reposed in the Burlingame mission, and in the encouragement and assistance permitted to the local mandarins to arm and equip naval and military forces on European models without exacting sufficient guarantees from the Imperial Government at Pekin. What is so justly complained of is that, although the perpetrators of the cruel massacre at Tien-tsin, which exceeded in the horror of its features that of Cawnpore, are perfectly well known, not the slightest step has been taken by any British official to mark disapprobation at the murder of a British subject. On the 21st of June, Miss Alice Sullivan, and nine of her sisterhood, were slowly mutilated and put to death by certain Chinese. The perpetrators have a recognised local status at the Treaty Port of Tien-tsin, but are still at large, nor has the slightest effort been made to arrest them. Direct encouragement is thus given to the commission of further massacres for the purpose of expelling foreigners from the country, and it is feared that they will follow rapidly unless prompt action is taken by the foreign Powers.

A WRITER in London society, says: "Speaking of heiresses and heiress hunters, I must say that, beyond all comparison, some of the best and brightest women I have known have been heiresses—but with an important qualification. They are heiresses who have never been married. They have been clever enough to avoid all the arts and crafts of the heiress hunter. Perhaps they have been a great deal too clever. They have been so anxious to escape a stipulated affection that they have lost a true. They have imputed, or have been persuaded to impute motives, where none existed. In early life they have allowed themselves to be governed too much by "a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart." They have never allowad themselves to fall in love with the tutor, after the magnificent precedents of the Shirely of Charlotte Bronte, and the Lady Geraldine of Mrs. Browning. Perhaps they have so awed good men by their riches that they have never had the chance of mating with an equal mind and any other chance they have righteously despised. I think myself that the old maids are at least as good as the matrons, and the heiresses are the pleasantest variety of old maids. You see they are old maids by their own free will. They have not married for the mere sake of getting settled, as is the case with so many women. Their sweetness is not of that acidulated kind which is the generic flavor of spinsters. Frequently they have a singularly wide and generous range of sympathies. To give and to forgive seems the very air they draw. They have more culture than most women of the day, the result of larger means and greater leisure, and very frequently they are fond of friends and of society, largely indulging elevated tastes. They will give you sympathy, appreciation, allowance, when perhaps none others will; and every clergyman knows where the stream of bounty will run amidst, and least stained by selfish motives. Now and then you hear that such an one is married. People lift up their eyes and their hands. It almost seems as if nature were avenging a life of common sense by an act of tremendous absurdity. But I don't see why they should not. An immortal spirit never grows old. I know a brilliant old lady of seventy who is younger in heart and mind than most girls of seventeen. When Louis XIV asked a very old woman at what age women ceased to love, he was told that he must ask some one older than herself. Of one thing you may be quite sure—that this sort of heiress never marries an heiress hunter.

THE Paris *Debats* publishes a letter which the famous Bishop of Orleans has addressed to a friend upon the present condition of France. In form, Mgr. Dupanloup's letter is is a condolence with a French friend, and an exhortation to the courage of faith; but substantially, it is an eloquent appeal to King William to make a modern use of the immense advantages which he has gained in this war. The King is indirectly reminded of the piety of his mother, the Queen Louise, who believed in Justice and God, and bowed to the force, even in the darkest days of 1806-13 and is also indirectly complimented by his present position, being compared to that of the conqueror of Jena. In the course of the letter, the Bishop makes some very free remarks upon the causes which have brought about the present dejection of France. "We are passing," he says, "through a period of justice and expiation. Better the hour of chastisement than the hour of scandal. We had almost all of us ceased to speak the truth. It is a grand misfortune of sovereigns to be deceived because they cannot bear to be enlightened." For all that he is angry with those of his countrymen who prate the morality of the Prussians. His letter is thoroughly intensely French, and betrays all those susceptibilities and pretensions for which France is always ready to draw the sword. If its religious appeals are calculated to lay hold on the King, its politics will only confirm Count Bismarck in the wisdom of his uncompromising policy. In one passage the Bishop exclaims, with bitterness, "We united Italy, and it is that volley which has made the unity of Germany."

GARIBALDI has done things with untrained volunteers that the world wonder. He goes to France to repeat the experiment. In Naples and Lombardy they fought for nationality; in Tourraine the battle will be practically for national existence. The spirit ought, therefore, to be the more indomitable, as the cause is so much the more desperate. There is this difference however—the Italians had not the Prussians to fight, or between the Alps and the Adriatic there might still have been half a dozen of kingdoms. If the lustre of Garibaldi's earlier successes has now somewhat paled, he still wields the potent magic of a great name, and the potent influence of a man whose pattiotism has been as pure as his motives have been disinterested—who, in his simple, straightforward honesty and self-sacrificing bravery, is one of the few soldiers of modern times to whom we can apply the epithet bestowed on Bayard, "*Un chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.*"

FAITHFUL TRAY.

Once blithe as the lark I arose in the morn,
From the fold to the meadow conducted my flock;
But ah! inundation soon left me forlorn,
And law, ruthless law seized the rest of my stock;
My wife fell a victim to sorrow—My son,
By villains to battle was tempted away;
My friends turned their backs on me, all except one,
And he was a rough one—my poor shaggy Tray!

Now through the wide world as I wander for bread,
My friend, my companion is still at my side,
Makes a warm hairy pillow at night for my head,
And is pleased with his master a crust to divide;
Nor shall I forget how his love was expressed,
As weary, benighted, and frozen I lay,
When with tenderest caution he crept to my breast,
And saved life from ebbing—my poor faithful Tray!

—*From old English Memoranda.*

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Ten cases just received at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring, discovered 1869. St. Louis, Gratiot county, Michigan.

This most wonderful Spring is attracting from its Novelty and peculiarities the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869 while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Diseases.

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. When there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct 13, 1870.

Wall street has been in a fever of excitement all day over events in the Gold Room. The scheme to make cash gold scarce and high by floating gold in the market is limited in amount and controlled by a few parties who can see saw the borrowing rates to suit themselves and the regular milk shorts until the Government steps in. To-day nearly $4,000,000 was called in, but the bulk of it was returned to circulation at high borrowing rates. At one time the borrowing rates were run up to ⅝ per cent. and the price of gold to 114¾. At this juncture it was reported that the Bank of California received permission from the Treasury Department to transfer a million of gold from San Francisco to New York and that the Secretary will sell $5,000,000 to-morrow. This caused all borrowing rates to disappear, and late in the afternoon 3 per cent. was paid for carrying gold, while the price ran down to 113¾. These reports proved without foundation. The Bank of California has obtained permission to transfer $1,000,000 gold from New York to San Francisco, at a commission of ¼ per cent. The first instalment of one million has been paid into the Treasury here to be paid out in San Francisco. This operation, of course, takes cash gold out of the market and locks it up in the Treasury. After all talk about this squeeze of cash gold, to-day only $1,000,000 was actually taken out of the market and not returned.

The money market was more active. Sterling nominal at 8½@8¾. Gold opened at 113¾, declined 114¾ and closed strong at 114¼. Carrying rates ⅛ to ⅜. Clearances $78,000,000.

Governments dull. Coupons ⅛, 114@114¼; 5-20s, '62, 113½@113¾; '64, 112¾@113; '65, 113¼@113½; 67, do do '68, 113@113¼; 10-40s 110¾@110¾; currency 6s, 111¾@111¾.

The Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 9 29-100@9 37-100.

State bonds dull; Missouri 6s, Tennessees, old, 68¾; new, 67¾; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Virginia, old, 68; North Carolina, old, 48¾; North Carolina, new, 28.

Stocks unsettled and lower:

Canton, 68¾; Cumberland Coal, 31; Western Union Telegraph, 39¾; Quicksilver 5; Mariposa, 5; do preferred 11; Adams Express 60; Wells & Fargo 93½; American Merchants' Union Express, 49½; United States Express, 35; Pacific Mail, 45; New York Central, 93¾; Serip, 93½; Erie, 22¾; do pref'd, 40; Hudson River, 129; pref'd, 135; Reading 109¾; Michigan Centre, 121, Cleveland & Pittsburg, 97; North western, 84¾; do pref'd 94½; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 66; do pref., 81¾; Fulton, 45¾; do preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 96; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; do preferred, 70; Alton and Terre Haute, 35; do preferred, 114; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89½; Illinois & Southern Railway Shore, 96½; Indiana Central, 104¾; Illinois Central, 135.

The Treasury balance: Gold, $93,089,515; currency, $6,609,615.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 13, 1870

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	114¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	108¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	108¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	108¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	10-40s	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cv. Pacifics	114¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 13, 1870.

The hog market is being watched with considerable interest all over the country, more particularly in the west, the feeling is gaining ground that prices must of necessarily rule much lower than for several years past. Packers seem determined not to contract either for early or late deliveries unless very material concessions on present quotations are made and as buyers and sellers will no doubt be widely apart in their views, we would not be surprised if the packing season would not open up as early as usual. The hog crop in the west is said to be unusually large and the yield of corn will probably be the largest known in the history of this country, all of which tends to strengthen the belief in lower prices for hogs, and, of course, is calculated to make packers hearish.

APPLES—The arrivals continue large, and with a supply largely in excess of the demand, the market is dull, though prices are nominally unchanged. We quote prime to choice per bbl at $3@3.50, the range of $3@3.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Quoted at 20@30 cts.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 6½; Pots, 7½.

BAKING POWDER — Banner ½-D cans $1.75 per dozen; ½-D cans $2.25; 1 D cans, $3 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll butter is in steady demand, and is selling readily at 26@28. There is very little inquiry for common or medium, which is owing to the fact it not hard to generally preferred for cooking purposes, the latter being much the cheaper.

BEANS—Sales of prime small white (new crop) at $2 per bush.

BRISTLES—Market is dull but unchanged; small sales at 28@ cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6.25 per ton, by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Are being sold all the way from $12@16, per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CABLE OIL—Standard brands in new barrels unchanged, at 22½@23; straw color, about a cent less.

CHEESE—The arrivals continue small and prices may be given at 15@17½ per lb.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@3 per bbl, and Water Lime at $4@5 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at $2@2.1 per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $5@6 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales new crop peaches (halves) at 8½@10.

EGGS—The market is rather firmer, though there is no change in prices, 23@27.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged—the demand is light and entirely local. We continued to quote western flours at $6@6½ for fair to good, and $6½ for choice brands. Rye flour $5@5.75 and dull.

GRAIN—There is nothing particularly new or important to be said in regard to the grain market, nothing at least deserving of special notice. We do not change prices, as the mills are taking all that offers at quotations. $1.18@1.20 for red, and $1.20@1.25 for white—very little white offering. Oats continue steady, remarkably so; car load lots, 42@43, buying, and 43@44, selling. Rye to very quiet, indeed there is not enough doing in it to constitute a market, nominally, in the absence of sales, at 82@85. Corn continues very firm, with choice to prime yellow 68@70 cts, for old on spot—it is offered freely at 68, to arrive. New corn may be quoted at 65@66 per bushel. Barley held by some to quote correctly, there is such a great difference in quality; common to choice spring, $1.40@1.70 and good to choice fall, $1.80@2.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, though hardly as good as it was a week or two ago. Sugars are reported firmer and a shade higher in the east, but as yet there is no change to note. Coffee steady and unchanged. New Orleans Molasses is in fair and well-assorted brands of tyrsome are selling more generally.

HAY—Is scarce and firm, with sales from country wagons at $18@20 per ton.

HONEY—Sales at 30 cts.

HORSES—Sales at family etc.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and common at $1.75@2.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1.35, No. 2, $1.

MILL FEED—Sales of middlings at $1.10@1.15, and mill-run at 90@1 according to quality.

ONIONS—Coming in pretty freely, though prices are still maintained, at $2.50@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firmer under the influence of the advices from the West, though as yet there has been no material advance to note. We continue to quote shoulders at 10½@10¾; shoulders (Pitts' cure) do 10½; breakfast bacon 13; sugar cured hams 13¾; hard 12½ in tes, and 12@12½ in bags and barrels; Mess Pork $19.50.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens, by the coop, at 40@50 per pair.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeyes at 70@75 per bush, and prime Peach Blows at 80. Sweets unchanged at $3.50@4 per bbl.

RAGS—Sales at 2@2½.

RAGGING—Sales at 6@7 cts.

TALLOW—Sales Beach Morgan's Sons' etc at 6½@7 cts.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

WOOL—There is no movement to Timothy or Clover Seeds, and no established quotations. Flaxseed, of which there is little or none offering, is unchanged at $2.15.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Oct 13, 1870.

The following are the rates of freights on live stock from these yards east ward per car:

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$55 00	$40 50	$40 50
New York	60 00	50 00	50 00
Baltimore	55 00	40 50	40 50

CATTLE.

The receipts have been considerably larger than last week, but with an average demand, the market has ruled steady with no essential change to make in quotations. There were some few very fine droves on sale, and as might be expected, they brought fancy prices; one car load of prime shipping steers sold 8 cts; and two car loads of extra at 8¼, but this latter may be regarded as an outside price, as the offerings of this character have been very rare. Notwithstanding the arrivals were considerably in excess of those of last week, the demand seemed to be fully up to the supply, and to-day there were but few droves in the yards unsold. Stock cattle may be quoted at 4@5¼ cts, and fair to medium shipping stock at 6@7 cts.

	No.	Wgt.	Price
MONDAY, Oct. 10			
Holmes L & Co for Berry	17	14,470	5 12
Haslew'd & B for Kerwin	20	21,360	5 75
TUESDAY, Oct. 11			
Haslew'd & B for Newton	50	64,850	7 50
Holmes L & Co for Thompson	60	40,810	5 35
" " Doud	17	19,180	6 30
" " Thompson	24	23,180	5 50
" " same	49	33,580	4 25
Hedges & T for Ester	14	15,040	6 50
" " Stephens	20	19,220	6 50
" " Oden	16	18,540	7 00
Campbell to Gardner	67	84,240	4 50
Beniler to Hinds (cows)	10	10,340	3 25
" " Kennedy (calves)	30	12,200	3 25
" " Klemen	54	56,130	p t
Shamberg to Briggs	51	63,530	p t
Johnston to Hall	13	14,000	p t
Whittersleev to Delane	20	19,830	5 25
Marvin to Rank & G	20	17,360	5 25
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12			
Hedges & T for Rose	20	19,350	5 50
" " Miller	41	37,080	5 00
" " Cowley	18	15,720	5 25
" " Jarrett Bro	80	40,620	6 25
" " Bender	38	37,300	5 25
" " Hodges	15	20,350	6 00
" " Crowe	23	19,480	4 87
Holmes L & Co for Clifford	24	18,080	4 80
" " Thompson	25	19,580	4 30
" " McCain	22	17,330	5 45
" " Pearce	19	16,600	4 80
" " Work	60	36,450	5 00
" " Cox	19	20,070	6 12
" " Thompson	44	39,800	5 90
" " Clifford	46	39,400	5 00
Haslewood & B for McCoy	32	30,940	5 85
" " " Kirwin	20	19,110	6 00
" " " Ryan	21	19,670	5 90
" " " Purdy	18	20,150	5 50
" " " Neff	35	40,220	7 00
" " " Dolan	19	18,940	5 75
" " " Kerwin	41	38,920	5 00
" " "	44	39,150	5 60
Grier to Black	15	18,060	7 25
Newell & Bro. to Lamb & M	32	40,440	7 25
Greer to Black	30	36,370	6 25
Cowden to Black	18	21,720	7 25
Fletcher to Maine	21	18,890	5 62
Bowden to McAuley	19	18,300	6 15
David to Moses	21	18,850	6 35
S Smith for Rush	17	16,470	6 00
Bender to Voltz	67	38,090	4 37
THURSDAY, Oct. 13.			
Hedges & T for Bender	53	56,100	6 25
" " McFadden	17	17,730	6 75
" " McCall	22	16,630	4 60
" " Crowe	17	15,280	4 50
" " McCall	21	21,170	5 50
H., L. & Co. for Glass	16	17,060	5 50
" " Bullock	24	24,940	6 50
" " Metz	36	30,860	4 50
" " Berry	22	16,810	4 75
" " Clifford	24	24,810	5 25
" " Beebe	18	18,900	6 50
" " Thompson	59	52,230	5 75
" " Roland	18	18,220	6 00
" " Kuhn	60	63,360	6 50
" " Hart	25	20,150	4 85
" " York	40	39,230	6 12
" " Thompson	28	28,700	5 00
Haslew'd & B for Quinn	28	34,570	4 60
" " " McCoy & T.	48	47,760	4 50
" " " Fuller	20	18,670	6 50
Casterline to Lamb	30	41,260	6 50
Campbell to McArdle	14	15,750	6 00
Huffman to Duffy	16	16,400	7 87

SHEEP.

There has been quite a reaction in the sheep market this week, compared with what it has been for several weeks past, and notwithstanding the receipts were fair though not large, yet there seemed to be an improved demand, and all the different grades were taken on arrival at advance of from ½ to ¾ cent per pound over last week. To-day the pens were reported as being almost cleared out, and it is probable that a larger number than was offered would have found buyers at the advance above noted; this improvement was rather unexpected, in view of the fact that the market has been very slow for some weeks past. Four to six cents embraces the extremes of the market with a few exception, one bunch having changed hands at 3¾; to the most of the sales were made within the range of 4½@4¾ cts. One car of prime western, sheep and lambs, about 108 lbs average, sold at 5¼ cts, and another car of extra Ohio fine wooled, averaging 95 lbs, commanded the same figure.

HOGS.

The hog market has been moderately active this week, there having been a very fair business in the aggregate, though to-day, the feeling did not seem to be as strong as it was yesterday. York hogs sold, yesterday at 7½ cts to 8.25, while to-day, so far as we could learn, there were but very few, if any, sales above 8 cts. Philadelphia hogs sold at 8¼ cts, and Ohio at 8¼, though there were no sales at least it was so reported, above 8.25. The general impression still prevails that prices will continue to rule lower before the packing season sets in, as packers seem determined not to contract, either for early or late deliveries, at present quotations, and, consequently, operators are very cautious, more so than usual, and they have good reason therefor.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 13, 1870.

The oil market is devoid of anything particularly new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. There seems to be but little inquiry either for present or future delivery, at quotations, and while the impression seems to prevail that there is not likely to be much of a decline within the next thirty days, and, that, on the other hand, there may be an advance, yet in the present unsettled condition of the market, operators are very apprehensive, and as a general thing are operating with more than usual caution. The volume of business, particularly in refined, has been unusually light this week, some days no sales reported whatever, and while the market is very sensitive, there has not been much change in prices. As will have been noticed, the shipments have been large within the past few days, which may be attributed to the fact that quite a number of "calls" have been made recently to be delivered on the 20th, and while this explains the increased shipments it also accounts for oil being worth more on that day than any other.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and without quotable change 5c@5 1,000 bbl options 30 days 95; 1,000 seller 15th at 9⅝; 1,000 seller 25th at 9⅝; November may be quoted at 9¾@10; December 9¾; seller all year 9; January to March, that is for lines, 8½.

REFINED.

Very quiet and unchanged. To be delivered on the 20th, 25@25½; last half October 24¾@25; December 24; buyer all year 25¾.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 319 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co., 499 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 156 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Schoonmaker, K. & Co. 451 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

M. Kooken & Co. 155 bbls refined to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 223 bbls refined oil to Wardens, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 312 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 156 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,203 bbls.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Riverside O W 286, account J B Barbour; H W C Trescothic 148, account T Chess; Riverside 146, account D C Herbst; Sarah O W 146 account Hamilton; Tuscarora O W 285, account S B Duncan; Keystone O W 276, account D C Herbst; Standard O W 738, account same; Ivan O W 740, account J Young; Liberty O W 738, account DC Herbst; Citizens O W 288, account L F & Co; Standard O W 288, account Fisher & Co; Ada 148, account W Burtle; Loehbart F & Co 146, account J Munhall & Co.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales of 2,600 bales uplands at 15¾c. Flour in fair demand and advanced; sales of 10,500 barrels superfine at $5.15@5.30; extra $5.40@5.55; choice $5.60@6.00; white wheat $6.00@6.50; Ohio $5.55@6.40; St. Louis $5.65@ 6.30. Wheat opened 1c higher; closed quiet at an advance; sales of 109,000 bush new and old mixed spring at $1.26; No 2 spring, new, $1.25; No. 1 spring, new, $1.27; winter red amber $1.30; white Michigan choice $1.56; No 2 spring, old, $1.16. Rye quiet and unchanged; western 68@ 69. Barley firm. Corn closed heavy; sales 41,000 bushels; mixed at 63@63½c, closing at 63c; inferior at 62c; round yellow at 64c. Oats opened a trifle better but closed heavy; sales 68,000 bushels; western at 39@39½c; Ohio at 39@39½c. Hops dull and drooping; western at 15@18c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet and unchanged; Cuba at 9¾@10¾c; Porto Rico at 10c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Pork dull but unchanged, at $20@20.25. Lard dull and drooping; crude at 12c; refined at 13½c. Turpentine advancing, at 46c. Butter unchanged; Ohio at 24@30c. Cheese closed heavy; sales 61,000 bushels; western at 12½@13c; Ohio at 13@13½c. Eggs dull and drooping; western at 24@25c. Beef unchanged. Buckwheat unchanged. Hides in bobbin request. Tallow dull and drooping with sales of 60,000 lbs prime at 9½@9¾c; long clear 12c. Lard firm with sales of 200 tes steam at 14½@14¾c; kettle 14½@15c; 100 tes October 14½c. Petroleum dull and heavy. Freights heavy. Whiskey goes active with sales of 400 bbls, wood boxed, at 93c; iron hooped. Freights by steam to Liverpool: wheat 9½d; by sail 9d.

Latest.—Flour steady. Wheat dull but unchanged. New spring $1.26@1.28; winter red amber $1.30@1.31; white Michigan $1.56; amber $1.30@1.31; new western $1.26@1.28. Oats dull and drooping; new western 39@39½c. Corn dull and drooping; Ohio 63@63½c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and drooping; steam 14½@14¾c. Whiskey firm; free 93c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—Cotton lower at 14@ 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy and low grades declined 2@3c; No 1 red winter $1.24@1.25; No 1 red winter $1.23½; choice to fancy $1.26@1.26. Corn extremely dull at easier for white. Oats firm at 42@43c. Barley lower. Rye lower at 72c for prime. Provisions weak and lower. Pork firmer and lard unchanged. Bagging firm at 20c. Tobacco and hemp unchanged. Bagging firm at 20c. Provisions nearer and firm. Pork $20.25. Lard new 13½c. Bacon: shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear 13c. Cattle and hogs unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—Cotton dull and a shade lower, with middling at 14½c. Flour dull and declining; family $5.60@5.75. Wheat dull and declined 2c; No 2 winter red $1.30@1.31. Corn dull and declined 1c; ear at 65@66c; mixed at 64@65c. Oats quiet and declined 1c; No 2 at 42c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 72@73c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged at $20.50. Lard dull and declining; steam 14c; kettle 14½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders 10c; sides 13½c. Bacon firm at 14c; sides 17¾@19c. Tobacco firm, with sales 192 hhds at 5¾@15¾c. Whisky dull and unsettled; 85@86c asked. Gold 113¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The market opened with 2,300 head of cattle to-day; trade very dull and prices ½c lower; stock not all selling; thin Texans ran down to 9½c; some 5 cwt. Illinois steers at 12c, and 7¼ cwt. best Kentucky cattle barely reaching 16c. Dead meat markets have been depressed all the week. Eighty-seven cars of to-day's cattle were at Weehawken, and thirty-three at One Hundredth street. Sheep: receipts, 6,800; market, 25 cents cheap; selling at 4½@4¾c; most 4¾c, and lambs 7@8c; a few fat State lambs, 85 pounds, brought 9¼c; a car of 67 pound at 6c; a car of 83 pound Ohio sheep 5¾c. Hogs run down yesterday, but 4,500 arrived having arrived to-day the market advanced ¼c, with only 19 cars live received; live are worth 8@8¼c; dressed 10@10½c; four cars ohio of 180 pound sold alive at 8¼c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—The receipts of cattle up to to-day were 850 cars, against 265 cars for the same time last week; this of course the bad condition of the market in the east caused a decline of ¼c. with sales of only 736 head; market closed weak at the decline. Sheep declined ¼@½, and closed dull. Hogs declined, Ohio ceiling at $7.75@8, with small demand.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The recent fall in cotton has resulted in a fall in dry goods. The following change to-day will cause some consternation among the trade in all markets of the country: Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings are reduced to 13½c; Indian Head to 15c; Atlantic H 12¾c; do V 10¾c; Wachusett 12¾c; Cabot A 12c; Graniteville EE 12c; Laurel D 12¾c; Medford Royal 12¾c; Montour 11½c; Indian Orchard 12 3/8c; Boott R 9c; do E bleached 12c. This decline is not yet general, however, we find that such jobbers as Hollister & Co. Domestic sheetings 14c, and Laurel D are worth ⅛c more in distant cities in the border States.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Exchange unchanged. Flour: extra spring, $4.50@5.75. Wheat dull and declined 1@1½c; No 2 spring, $1.06@1.06¾. Corn dull and declined 1@1½c; No 2 mixed, 59¾@59¾c. Oats: No 2 quiet at former rates, 33¾@33¾c. Rye weaker, at 69½c. Barley closed dull at 91c. Petroleum dull and nominal. Mess pork at $20.25 cash; $20.50 seller. Bulk meats: Lard at 13@13½c. Dry salted shoulders at 13 @13½c; green at 8c; short ribs at 12c; green hams at 13c. Hogs: active at $7.20@7.60. Cattle fairly active at $3.00@7.00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—Bagging firm. Hemp 28½c. Flax 30c. Cotton dull and declined with middling at 15½c. Flour firm; extra family $5.25. Grain quiet. Wheat firm and prices unchanged. Hay firm with choice at $19.50 delivered. Provisions inactive but firm and with an upward tendency; prices unchanged. Whisky steady at 86@87c. Tobacco: sales 56 hhds at 5@6¾ for common frosted to good lugs and 6¾@7¾ for low to medium bright new leaf; no tobacco sales to-morrow on account of the death of Gen. Lee.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 13.—Flour steady. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Indiana red $1.26@1.28; white Michigan $1.28; amber Michigan $1.28¾. No. 1 amber Illinois $1.34. No. 1 red Wabash $1.17. No. 2 $1.13¼, rejected red $1.08. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 1 66c. No. 2 65c. Michigan, 66c. Oats q. iet; No. 1 41¾c. No. 2 38¾c, Michigan 40c. Clover seed steady at 5.60. Freights firm; no vessels here; last charters were 4¾c to Buffalo.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Indiana red $1.30@1.33. Corn dull but unchanged; white western 80c, yellow 80@82c. Oats dull but unchanged at 49@50c. Pork firm at $27. Bacon is in good demand at full prices; shoulders 13c; sides 15c. Lard firm at 17c. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand; wood 90c, iron 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 13.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 red sold at $1.19; No. 2, $1.15. Corn firm; No. 1, 70c; No. 2 68c. Oats better at 43c. Petroleum dull and drooping; crude 21¾c; refined 24¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 13.—Cotton dull at 15¾c; receipts, 918 bales; exports, 945 bales. Flour dull; superfine $5. Corn 90c. Hay $24. Bran $18. Lard 17¾@18c. Pork $26.50. Bacon: shoulders 13½c, sides 20½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 13.—Flour: spring extra higher at $4.75@5.00. Wheat quiet and weak, at $1.08 for No 2. Oats nominal at 36c. Corn 58@58c. Barley steady at 86¼c. Hogs dull and nominal at $7@7.40.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—Flour steady. Wheat dull but unchanged. Rides red $1.27@1.30; amber $1.41@1.45. Rye 86@92. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed 61@63. Oats 49@ 52. Whiskey 92 for iron bound.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 13.—27 sks millfeed, 17 do corn, Rainbow & Aiken; 20 sks corn, Schiffer; 25 do oats, 26 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 15 pkgs butter, 11 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 37 sks barley, Sam Hood; 8 kgs lard, F G Crafts' head; 10 bbls flour, J H Murdoch; 1bbl eggs, Hood, J & Co; 2 do do, Head & Metzger; 8 bbls eggs, 7 do do butter, J A Graff; 50 bbls flour, J Wilson & Son; 38 sks corn, Kiel & R; 10 bbls apples, Meanor & H; 16 pkgs tobacco, Knox & Carr; 5 do do, W Cooper & Co; 2 do do

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The alarm of fire from box 54, Allegheny, yesterday, was false.

For sale. A good paying route on a thin-day paper) will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

Dr. S. S. Christy can be found at No. 140 Smithfield street, where he will be pleased to see those wishing to see him.

Mustered In.—Last evening Company D, Pittsburgh Light Guards, numbering 56 men, was mustered into the service by Major Morris.

Mayor Collow yesterday sent a couple of crazy men to the Poor-house. They had been picked up by the police and their friends could not be found.

The new house recently erected by the Allegheny Fire Department Wednesday evening, will be locked to-day, corner of Sycamore and Canal streets, Fourth ward.

Queen Sullivan says Lizzie Gobbert stole $20 from him yesterday, out of his vest pocket. Lizzie was arrested, and taken before Alderman Moreland, where she gave bail for a hearing.

T. & J. T. McCance have received their second purchase for the fall trade, and are very attractive. Call and see our goods and prices. Cheapness and excellence is our motto. No. 100 Liberty street.

The following is the vote on Jury Commissioner in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.

John Young	151
Andrew B. Hayden	132
Aaron Floyd	19

Severe Fall.—Yesterday afternoon a domestic employed in the family of Mr. McCutcheon, 233 Robinson street, Allegheny, fell into the cellar of the house adjoining, and was very seriously injured. She was walking along in front of the house when she tripped and fell.

We acknowledge an invitation to be present at a select social evening entertainment to take place to-night at Frazier's new building, in Allegheny. The managers, Messrs. James C. Price, R. H. Day, George Fulton and Thomas Price, are making liberal arrangements to have the occasion prove one of unusual enjoyment and pleasure.

The next comet to be expected in D'Arrest's, some time next month. Its period is 6.66 years. The comet recently returned, having a period of 5.39 years. Encke's period is 3.3 years. Returns in 1871. Such comets as those of 1680 and 1811, noted for their immense size and velocity, have a period of 1,000 years. The tendency of Halley's great comet, which has been seen at times since 1378, was seen in 1835, and returns in 1910.

Take Care of Your Health.—At this season of the year, and especially with such weather as we have had for days, much care cannot be exercised in regard to health. We are in the very midst of the epidemic period. Dress warmly, but not heavily. Exercise in the open air is necessary, and equitable to it. Carefulness in diet as well as clothing is specially recommended. Heavy dews fall at night, and those who have occasion to be out of doors after nightfall should bear this fact in mind.

It is important for letter writers to know that the Postmaster General has issued an order requiring the name and address of the writer to be written upon the envelope of letters to be mailed to the same, and in case of non-delivery, the registered letter or package will be returned directly to the writer. By this order it is sent to the sender without (as now) being returned through the dead letter office. If the name and address be not given, it is sent to dead letter office and be treated as other unclaimed mail matter.

Pyrotechnic Display.—To-night the Sixth Zouaves of Allegheny will give their first grand ball, in the Keystone Skating Rink, Robinson street, Allegheny. Every arrangement has been made for the completion of pleasure to guests. The floor has been calculated for the occasion, and one of the best bands of the city engaged. Refreshments are to be served by one who thoroughly understands that difficult part of such affairs. The Zouaves have left nothing undone to make the ball a success, and can hardly fail.

A Valuable Volume.—Our worthy friend Mr. Charles D. Reiyea, of the editorial and well known railway publishing firm of Coyne and Reiyea, Chicago, has our thanks for an elegantly bound copy of the official report issued by his house entitled the "Union and Central Pacific Railroad, what it is where it is and how it was built." Also a history of the Pullman Palace car." The work is a complete history of the great Pacific roads and further contains a full list of all the stockholders, setting reading matter and statistics. It is without exception the prettiest, best arranged and most filled with valuable information on the great western roads we have seen, and reflects the highest credit to the enterprising publishers. The typographical work is neat, pretty and clear.

The current of the great basin of dry goods, in Wood street, under Lafayette Hall, still flows on smooth and unruffled, no matter whether a cloudy sky looks sullenly down or free wing clouds sail over it. Every day is the same—rain or shine, the crowd is there, as eager and as enthusiastic as on the opening day. Bargains are always to be found at Hamilton, who always have an eye to good bargains, are constant in their attendance, and make purchases advantageously. The public may rest assured that the sale affords them a fine field for the exercise of their taste and judgment. The stock is large, varied and bright. The prices are low, but each successive day sees the same liberal and simple qualities brought to the front. Call and see for yourself. Hamilton's, 68 Wood street.

Transit.

Mr. John Ballantine, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, arrived home yesterday from a European tour. He is enjoying the benefits of a foreign jaunt in buoyant health and most excellent spirits. Mr. B. is an accomplished talker, and to his experiences have been of no ordinary character, we would be safe in suggesting the propriety of delivering an entertaining lecture. The Library Committee should make a note.

Appointment of Collectors.

Wednesday evening the Finance Committee of Allegheny City Councils convened in their room in the City Building, and after the transaction of some routine business, the following named persons were elected as collectors of delinquent taxes for the various wards in the city: First ward, Geo. Stevenson; Fifth ward, Diliverthi Stark; J. B. Oxley; Fourth, Geo. Stevenson; Fifth, Isaac Stewart; Sixth ward, Patrick McAnulty; Eighth ward, H. T. Eggers; F. Hamer. David Cornelius was re-appointed to make the second assessment of water rents for the ensuing year.

Robbery in Robinson.

The shop of James Murray, butcher, at Noblestown, was entered a few nights since and a quantity of meat and lard, valued at $60, taken. The losers came to the city and notified Chief Hague of the affair. Yesterday Officer Wilson arrested a negro named White and in his possession a part of the property. White said he had not stolen the stuff, but that it had been given to him by a white man named Ellis. The Chief then made information against White for receiving stolen goods, upon which he was held. The police live in hopes that the other man will be caught.

Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway.

The work on the extension of this Company's track is being vigorously prosecuted, and their cars may be expected to enliven Smithfield street during the present month. The Pleasant Valley cars will then be put on the line, passing northward in its route in from the Fourth via Smithfield and Ninth street, over the bridge and through a densely populated portion of the Southside. The accommodations at the head of Pleasant Valley, near the Perrysville plank road, will be magnificent when the cars are put on, although the present arrangements are by no means inconvenient. The Company is strong in capital, energetic in its management and persistent opposition, and hope their enterprise will be abundantly rewarded.

Pennsylvania Patents.

The following is a list of United States patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending October 11th, 1870:

Crucible for Melting Iron and Steel; Jas. C. Atwood, Pittsburgh.

Railroad Ticket; Charles A. Chamberlain, Pittsburgh.

Window Washer and Scrubbing Pad; Jos. C. Hall, Meadville.

Combined Drive and Scraper for Tools; Thos. B. Porter, Hamerville.

Manufacture of Taper; Henry Pemberton, Allegheny City.

Stamp-Valve; David W. Clark, Tidioute.

Harrow; John Millinger, Greensburg.

Track Completed—A Milestone Slow.

The Allegheny Valley and the Pennsylvania Railroads have at last been connected by a single track, which extends from the foot of Twenty-eighth street in a diagonal direction to the "Round House." The work was completed Wednesday evening, and yesterday the first train passed over the track. The event was signalized by a grand concert upon the "Round House" grounds, which was heard for miles around. The track is laid with the railroad company's new steel rails, and the connection of the same with the main line. Part of the land connection to Joseph Negley, who was not present thereat. He made all manner of threats, and vowed vengeance on all who participated in that line. Mastering himself after a time, he contented himself in that line. Mastering himself after a time, he contented himself in that line. Mastering himself after a time, he contented himself